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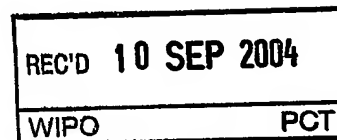
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(21) Patentansökningsnummer 0302183-9
Patent application number

(86) Ingivningsdatum 2003-08-08
Date of filing



Stockholm, 2004-08-11

För Patent- och registreringsverket
For the Patent- and Registration Office

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Anordning för lösbar uppbärning av en bunt av påsar på en vägg

Uppfinningen avser en anordning för lösbar uppbärning av en bunt av påsar på en vägg, av den art som framgår av ingressen till kravet 1.

5

Från praktiken är det förut känt att tillhandahålla s k påsbuntar, vilka innefattar en stapel av flata och inbördes lika orienterade påsar samt en kartongskiva på stapelns baksida. Buntens sammanhålls lämpligen med häftklammer genom buntens övre randområde, dvs ett övre randområde av påsarna.

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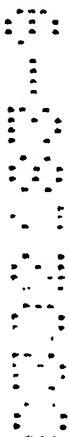
Påsarnas ena främre sida som är vänd bort från skivan, har en slits eller försvagningslinje längs vilken påsen kan öppnas på sin framsida, medan påsens motsatta bakre sida är ansluten till det nämnda övre randområdet av påsen för att å ena sidan medge den exponerade fyllda påsen att uppbäras av kartongskivans övre randdel, 15 men å andra sidan påsen kan frigöras från kartongskivan. Därvid kan påsens bakre sida vara ansluten till buntens övre randområde, dvs påsens övre randområde via en försvagningslinje som medger kontrollerad separering av påsen från dess övre randområde .

20 De från praktiken förut kända anordningarna innefattar ett upphängningsbeslag i formen av en allmänt U-formad bygel, vars skänklar har en längd som väsentligen motsvarar kartongskivans tjocklek, varvid bygelskänklarna är horisontellt åtskilda en sträcka som motsvarar påsbuntens bredd, varvid bygelskänklarna förbinds med en vertikal väggyta. Tack vare den vertikala väggytan etableras en slits mellan bygeln 25 och väggytan, genom vilken buntens kartongskiva bekvämt kan ställas ned, och genom att väggytan är vertikal erbjuds också en stabilisering av buntens. Genom att kartongskivan är ansluten till buntens övre randområde, har kartongskivan en relativt stor vertikal utbredning, varigenom risken reduceras för att buntens skall skakas loss från upphängningsbeslaget.

30

En anordning av det aktuella slaget finner användning speciellt i fordon, såsom tåg, flygplan, bussar och bilar, men ett problem är att det i sådana fordon oftast saknas vertikala plana ytor med en storlek motsvarande buntens storlek, vid de platser i fordonet där det är önskvärt att kunna montera sådana anordningar.

35



- Ett ändamål med uppfinningen är därför att anvisa en anordning av den inledningsvis berörda arten, vilken medger gynnsam upphängning av påsbuntar även på vägg-
5 ytor som är horisontellt och/eller vertikalt krökta och som erbjuder en gynnsam lösbar säkring av påsbuntens vid dess upphängningsbeslag. Ett ytterligare ändamål är därvid att anvisa ett upphängningsbeslag som stadigt kan anslutas till väggytan i en liten area därav, exempelvis med dubbelhäftande tejp eller liknande.

Ändamålet uppnås genom uppfinningen.

- 10 Uppfinningen definieras i det bilagda patentkravet 1.

Utföringsformer av uppfinningen anges i de bilagda osjälvständiga patentkraven.

- Viktiga särdrag hos uppfinningen är att kartongskivan har en öppning och att
15 beslaget har clipsfinger med ett utskott som passar i öppningen. I en särskilt föredragen utföringsform har skivans öppning en bredd som endast utgör en bråkdel av skivans/buntens bredd och exempelvis utgör omkring en fjärdedel av buntens bredd. Beslaget kan allmänt ha formen av en uppåt öppen fjäderklämma, vars ena skänkel förbindes med väggen och vars andra skänkel på insidan bär utskottet som passar in
20 i skivans öppning. Utskottet är anordnat att i operativt läge kontakta såväl övre som undre randen av öppningen för att erbjuda en stabil fasthållning av skivan i vertikal riktning. Beslaget kan göras litet, dvs kan ha en höjd och en bredd som utgör en bråkdel av buntens höjd respektive bredd, och därigenom kan beslaget enkelt fästas med dubbelhäftande tejpstycken som har ett ringa inbördes avstånd på clipsets
25 upphängningsskänkel.

Uppfinningen kommer i det följande att beskrivas närmare i anslutning till ett på ritningen visat utföringsexempel.

- 30 Fig. 1 visar schematiskt en vertikal sektion genom en anordning enligt uppfinningen.

Fig. 2 och 3 visar perspektiviska vyer över ett upphängningsbeslag för en påsbunt.

- 35 Fig. 4 visar en perspektivisk vy över baksidan av en påsbunt.

Fig. 5 visar en enskild påse i påsbuntens.

Fig. 2 och 3 visar ett upphängningsbeslag i formen av ett bandformigt element, som har en första skänkel 10 och en andra skänkel 11, som ansluter till den första skänkeln 10 via ett liv 12. Skänkeln 11 fria änddel 14 är omböjd något mer än 180° inåt mot skänkeln 10 och får därigenom formen av en nos 15, som avgränsas av två
 5 mot varandra konvergerande ytor 16, 17. Företrädesvis är nosen 15 anordnad att kontakta livet 10. Det bandformade elementet är bildat av spänstig elastiskt material. På skänkeln 10 baksida visas små åtskilda stycken 20 av dubbelhäftande tejp med vilka beslaget 1 kan monteras på en väggyta 2 i exempelvis ett fordon, varvid beslaget 1 monteras med skänklarna 10, 11 riktade uppåt.

10

Den på fig. 4 illustrerade påsbunten 30 innefattar en stapel 31 av flatlagda, inbördes lika, och lika orienterade påsar 32 (fig. 5).

15

Varje påse 32 har en bakvägg 33 och en frontvägg 34. Till den bakre väggens 33 övre rand ansluter via en försvagningslinje 35 till ett ändavsnitt 36.

20

Den främre påsväggens 34 övre rand 37 visas separerad från ett randavsnitt 38, så att påsens fastsättning lätt kan upprymmas i den yttersta påsen i stapeln 31. Det bör emellertid stå klart att påsväggen 34 kan vara ansluten till randavsnittet 38 med en försvagningslinje av ringa hållfasthet, som en användare lätt kan riva upp.

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Av fig. 5 framgår även att påsen kan ha sidoveck mellan frontväggen 34 och bakväggen 33.

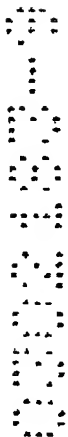
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Stapeln 31 är monterad på en kartongskiva 40, vilken företrädesvis täcker väsentligen hela baksidan av stapeln 31 och har väsentligen samma format som stapeln 31. Kartongskivan 40 har ett övre omvikt randområde 41, som sträcker sig in över påsarnas övre randdelar 36, 38. Häftklammer 42 sträcker sig genom kartongens 40 dubbelvikta övre randdel och genom stapeln 31.

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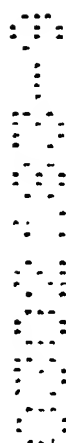
Kartongskivan 40 har i sitt breddmittområde en slits 43, som sträcker sig uppåt från kartongskivans underkant 44. Ovanför slitsens 43 botten, och i inriktning mot slitsen 43 finns en i huvudsak rektangulär öppning 45. Bredden av öppningen 45 respektive slitsen 43 motsvarar bredden av det bandformiga upphängningsbeslaget 1. Det inses

- att beslaget 1 kan lätt monteras på en väggyta 2 i fordonet och att påsbuntens kartongskiva 40 lätt kan trädas ned med slitsen 43 över beslaget 1, tills kartongpartiet 48 mellan slitsens 43 botten och öppningen 45 tränger in genom nypet mellan beslagets nos 15 och skänkeln 10. Snedytorna 16 och 17 underlättar kartongpartiets 48
- 5 införing i respektive avlägsnande från det slutna partiet av beslaget 1, och motverkar en oavsiktlig avlyftning av påsbunten från beslaget 1. Tack vare slitsen 43 kan beslaget 1 ges en ringa höjd mellan nosen 15 och livet 12.



Patentkrav

1. Anordning för lösbar uppbärning av en bunt (30) av påsar på en vägg (2) innefattande ett upphängningsbeslag (1), som är monterat på väggen, varvid påsbunten är på sin ena, bakre huvudyta förbunden med en med buntens parallell skiva (40), som är formad för lösbar samverkan med beslaget (1), varvid buntens påsar (32) är i sitt öppningsområde frigörbart (36) anslutna till skivan, **kännetecknad** av att skivan har i sitt breddmittområde en öppning (45), att beslaget innefattar ett uppåtriktad clipsfinger (11), som i ett övre parti på sin mot väggen (2) vända sida har ett utskott (15), som kan emottas i skivans (40) öppning (45), och att utskottet (15) har två vertikalt åtskilda snedytor (16, 17) som konvergerar mot varandra, i riktning mot väggen, för samverkan med skivöppningens övre och undre kanter.
2. Anordning enligt krav 1, **kännetecknad** av att skivan (40) har i sitt breddmittområde en slits (43), som sträcker sig uppåt från skivans undre rand (44) och som har en horisontell bredd som är åtminstone lika stor som den horisontella bredden av clipsfingrets utskott (15).
3. Anordning enligt krav 1 eller 2, **kännetecknad** av att clipsfingrets undre ände övergår via ett liv i en uppåtriktad clipsskänkel (10), som är anslutbar till väggen (2).
4. Anordning enligt krav 3, **kännetecknad** av beslaget är bildat av ett spänstigt elastiskt bandformigt element, vars bredd motsvarar kartongöppningens (45) och kartongslitsens (43) bredd.
5. Anordning enligt krav 3-4, **kännetecknad** av att clipsskänkeln (10) på sin utsida bär åtskilda häftkuddar (20) för förbindning till väggen (2).
6. Anordning enligt något av kraven 4-5, **kännetecknad** av clipsfingrets övre änddel är omböjd nedåt och inåt mot clipsskänkeln (10) till bildning av utskottet (15).



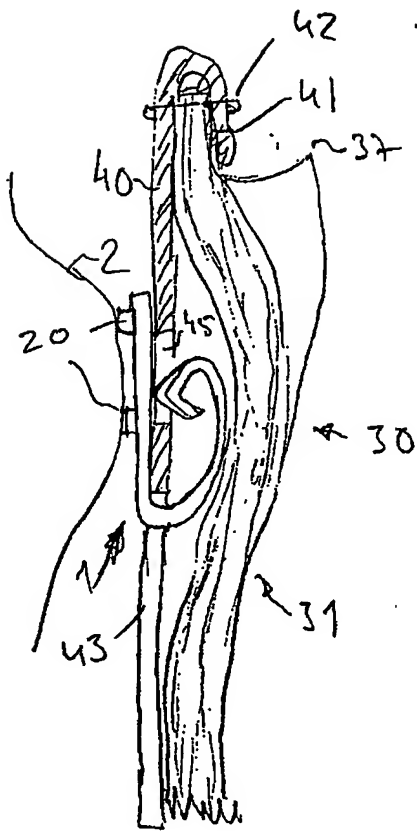
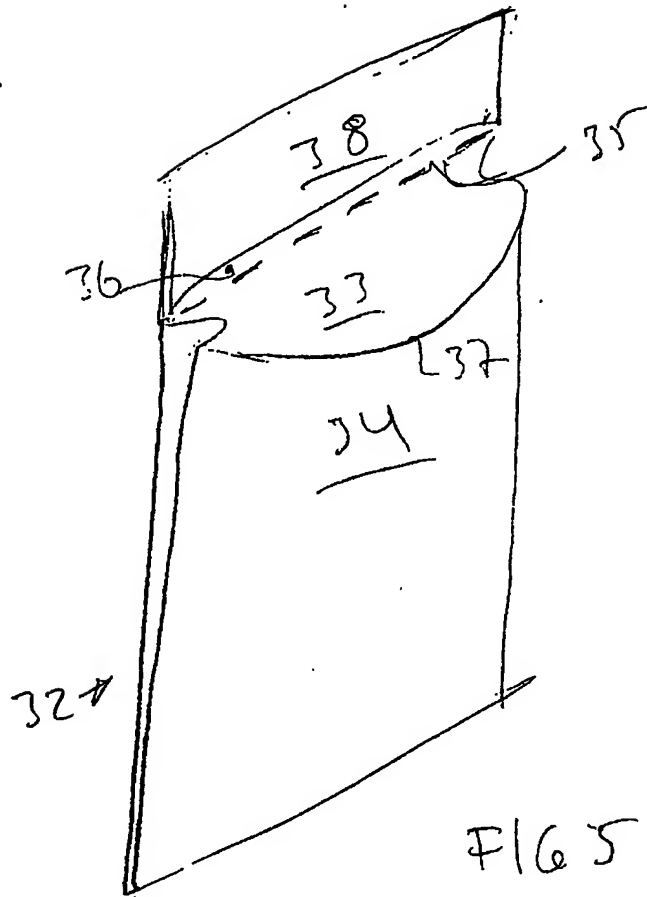
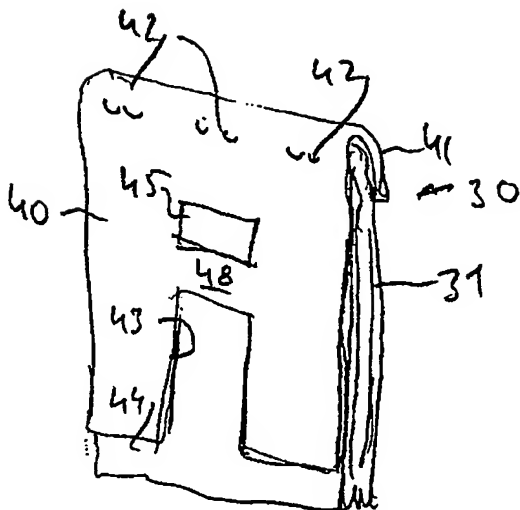


FIG 1



F165



F164

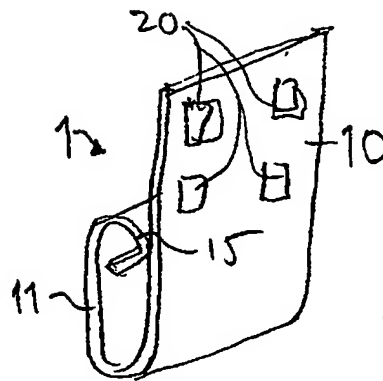
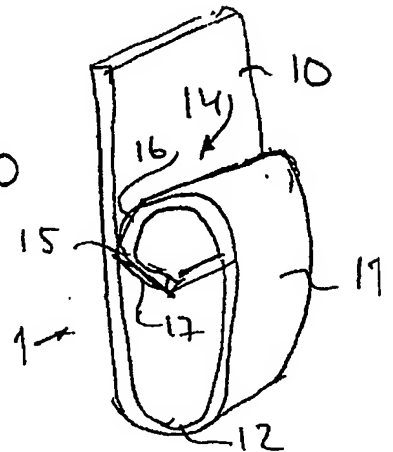


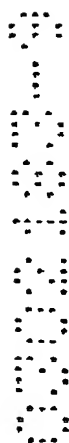
FIG 2



F163

Sammandrag

- Anordning för lösbar uppbärning av en bunt (30) av påsar på en vägg (2) innefattande ett upphängningsbeslag (1), som är monterat på väggen, varvid påsbunten
- 5 är på sin ena, bakre huvudyta förbunden med en med bunten parallell skiva (40), som är formad för lösbar samverkan med beslaget (1), varvid buntens påsar (32) är i sitt öppningsområde frigörbart (36) anslutna till skivan. Skivan har i sitt bredd-
- 10 mittområde en öppning (45), beslaget innefattar ett uppåtriktad clipsfinger (11), som i ett övre parti på sin mot väggen (2) vända sida har ett utskott (15), som kan emottas i skivans (40) öppning (45) och utskottet (15) har två vertikalt åtskilda
- snedtytor (16, 17) som konvergerar mot varandra, i riktning mot väggen, för samverkan med skivöppningens övre och undre kanter.





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[X] NY ANSÖKAN OM SVENSKT PATENT

[] BEKRÄFTELSE AV TELEFAX-ANSÖKAN Vår ref: 55822 SE sb/bl


Likalydande ansökningstext har ingivits via telefax den

UPPFINNINGENS BENÄMNING	A TUBULAR HOSE DEVICE	20030826 1125884 230	030: **11
SÖKANDE	DeLaval Holding AB Box 39 147 21 Tumba	20030826 1125885 231 20030826 1125886 234 20030826 1125887 232	030: **31 030: **5 030: **11
UPPFINNARE	ÄLVEBY, Nils Anders Reimers väg 13 117 50 Stockholm		
BEGÄRAN OM PRIORITET Datum, land och an- sökningnummer			
VID DEPOSITION AV MIKROORGANISM	Depositionsmyndighet: Depositionsdatum:	Depositionsnr:	
VID AVDELAD EL- LER UTBRUTEN AN- SÖKNING	Stamansökningens nr:	Begärd löpdag:	
BEGÄRAN OM ITS- GRANSKNING	[X] Nyhetsgranskning av internationellt slag		

BILAGOR

- [X] Beskrivning, patentkrav och samman-
drag i 2 exemplar
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[] Överlåtelsehandling
[X] Fullmakt
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Ombud: BJERKÉNS PATENTBYRÅ KB, Sthlm.


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Stockholm den 26 augusti 2003

AVGIFT

- [X] Anmälningsavgift: SEK 1 000:-
[X] Granskningsavgift: SEK 3 000:-
[X] Tilläggsavgift, SEK 150:- för varje patentkrav utöver tio
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ref: 55822 SE

Applicant: DeLaval Holding AB

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A TUBULAR HOSE DEVICE

THE BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION AND PRIOR ART

10 The present invention refers to a tubular hose device forming an inner passage for transporting milk to a claw having at least one inlet nipple, the hose device including along a longitudinal direction the following successive portions:

15 a first end portion;
a strengthened portion; and
a main hose portion,
the first end portion being adapted to be attached to the inlet nipple in a mounted state of the hose device by having
20 the nipple introduced into the first end portion,
the strengthened portion including a main segment adjoining the first end portion and having a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the first end portion and the main hose portion.

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Such a hose device may be employed in a short milk conduit of a milking system. The short milk conduit is usually manufactured in a rubber-like material and extends between a teatcup and an inlet nipple of a claw of a milking member.

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The short milk conduit may be a separate hose or may be a part of a teatcup liner, which is mounted in the shell of the teatcup. The short milk conduit is attached to the inlet nipple of the claw, which nipple typically is designed as a short obliquely cut pipe, in such a way that the nipple is

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introduced into the inner channel of the conduit. During milking, the short milk conduit extends substantially

straight, or along a smooth curve, from the inlet nipple to the teatcup. After a milking operation and between the milking operations, the short milk conduit is bent at the inlet nipple. The purpose of this bending is to close the short milk conduit in order to prevent air from being sucked into the teatcup and the milking system when the teatcup is not attached to the teat. An efficient closing of the conduit is obtained by means of the obliquely cut inlet nipple, wherein the wall of the inner passage of the short milk conduit abuts sealingly the end surface of the inlet nipple.

One problem by such a hose device in the context of milking is that the hose device is subjected to shocks caused by the animal. For instance, the milking member can be kicked by the animal or fall down onto the floor, wherein the end area of the hose device can be damaged by the relatively sharp edge of the oblique inlet nipple, which can lead to leakage.

This problem has been solved by the device disclosed in US-A-4,196,696. The hose device disclosed in this document is provided with a shock absorber or a strengthened portion, extending over a certain length between the end portion and the main hose portion of the hose device. The strengthened portion has a thicker wall thickness than the surrounding portions, and is provided with elongated projections evenly distributed around the circumference of the strengthened portion of the hose device. The strengthened portion will protect the hose device from the edge of the inlet nipple when the hose device is subjected to shocks of different kinds.

US-A-4,869,205 discloses further tubular hose device for a short milk conduit. The tubular hose device includes a strengthened portion with a greater wall thickness to be positioned at the end of the inlet nipple of a claw.

WO00/76298 discloses a similar tubular hose device for a short milk conduit. In this case the hose device has a varying wall thickness along the axial extension of the strengthened portion as well as along a peripheral direction. The problem to be solved by the hose device according to this prior art document is to ensure an optimal milk flow during milking by designing the hose device in the proximity of and at the strengthened portion in such a way that the inner cross-section of the hose device is circular when the hose device is mounted to the inlet nipple.

A problem with such a strengthened portion is that the greater wall thickness reduces the flexibility of the hose device, and renders the bending of the hose device more difficult. Consequently, there can be a risk of a less efficient closing of the short milk conduit so that air can enter the interior of the milking system when the teatcup is not attached to a teat.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a tubular hose device by which the problems mentioned above may be remedied. A further object is to provide a tubular hose device, which has a high strength and which permits bending of the hose device in the proximity of the inlet nipple. A still further object is to provide a tubular hose device which can be bent to close off the inner passage of the hose device in a tight and efficient manner.

This object is achieved by the tubular hose device initially defined, which is characterised in that the strengthened portion also includes a transition segment adjoining the main hose portion, wherein the transition segment has an upper part and an opposite lower part and wherein the upper

part of the transition segment has a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the main hose portion, whereas the lower part of the transition segment has a wall thickness that is substantially equal to the wall thickness of the main hose portion. Consequently, the transition segment has an upper part which has a greater wall thickness in a radial direction than the lower part. By such a design, a sufficient strength of the hose device in the proximity of the edge of the inlet nipple will be achieved by the upper part whereas the lower part of the transition segment permits an easy bending of the tubular hose device in the proximity of the inlet nipple for closing off the inner passage. Advantageously, the transition segment may have a length that is adapted to facilitate bending of the tubular hose device at the strengthened portion. Consequently, the transition segment may have a length that is sufficient for ensuring bending and thus a tight closing of the inner passage, and at the same time the length should ensure sufficient strength to the hose device.

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According to an embodiment of the present invention, the transition segment has a length that is at least 10% of the length of the strengthened portion. By such a length a sufficient bending ability may be ensured. Preferably, the transition segment has a length that is at least 15% of the length of the strengthened portion. More preferably, the transition segment has a length that is at least 20% of the length of the strengthened portion.

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According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the upper part with the thicker wall thickness has an extension in a peripheral direction, which extension is less than 180°. Such a peripheral extension is sufficient for ensuring the strength of the hose device and the transition portion. The lower part of the transition segment thus may have a peripheral extension that is greater than 180°.

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According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the inlet nipple has an end surface, which is obliquely cut, wherein the hose device in the mounted state is arranged to be attached to the inlet nipple in such a way that the end surface extends into the strengthened portion. By means of the upper portion having a thicker wall thickness the hose device is protected against the edge of the opening of the inlet nipple when the hose device is subjected to shocks.

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Advantageously, the hose device is adapted to be located in such a rotary position in relation to the inlet nipple that the upper part of the transition segment faces the end surface of the inlet nipple. Thus, according to a further embodiment of the present invention, the first end portion includes positioning means for determining the rotary position of the hose device in relation to the inlet nipple. The first end portion may then have an end surface, wherein the positioning means includes a chamfer or bevel provided at the end surface of the first end portion. By such a chamfer, which may be substantially plane or concave, possibilities are created to position the end surface of the end portion to abutment against an outer wall surface of the claw even if the claw includes projecting portions reducing the space being available to the short milk hose. Advantageously, the chamfer and the upper part of the transition segment are located substantially straight after each other seen in the longitudinal direction. By such a design, the orientation in the rotary direction of the hose device is facilitated when the hose device is to be mounted to the inlet nipple.

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According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the thicker wall thickness of the main segment and the transition segment is formed by an outwardly convex bead. The bead of the main segment may extend around the periphery

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of the main segment. The bead of the transition segment may extend over the upper part, but not over the lower part.

According to a further embodiment of the present invention,
 5 the strengthened portion has an outer side that is provided with grooves which extend in the longitudinal direction of the hose device over substantially the whole strengthened portion. The grooves may thus extend into the bead of the main segment and the transition segment. In such a way, the
 10 strength of the hose device is improved in this area, which is subjected to wear due to the hose device frequently being bent in a short milk conduit application. Advantageously, some of the grooves of the strengthened portion extend continuously in the longitudinal direction over the main
 15 segment and the upper part of the transition segment.

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the device also includes a liner portion provided successively after the main hose portion, wherein the liner
 20 portion is adapted to be introduced into a teatcup shell and to receive a teat during milking of an animal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The invention is now to be explained by means of the description of an embodiment and with reference to the drawings attached.

- 30 Fig 1 discloses a perspective view of a hose device according to an embodiment of the invention.
- Fig 2 discloses a side view of a part of the hose device in Fig 1 in a non-mounted state.
- Fig 3 discloses a side view of a part of a hose device according to the prior art.
- 35 Fig 4 discloses a sectional view of a part of the hose device in Fig 1 in a mounted state.

Fig 5 discloses a sectional view a part of the hose device according to the prior art.

Fig 6 discloses a sectional view of a part of the hose device in Fig 1 in a mounted state.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Fig 1 discloses a hose device in the form of a teatcup liner 1 for a teatcup of a milking member. The hose device or the
10 teatcup liner 1 is tubular and includes the following successive portions: a first end portion 2, a strengthened portion 3, a main hose portion 4 and a liner portion 5.

The liner portion 5 is adapted to be introduced and mounted
15 in a shell (not shown) of the teatcup. The main hose portion 4, the strengthened portion 3 and the first end portion 2 form a short milk conduit between a claw 6, see Fig 4, and the liner portion 5 and the teatcup. The liner portion 5 includes in a conventional manner an opening through which
20 the teat of an animal can be received during milking of the animal.

It is to be noted that the hose device according to this invention also may consist of the first end portion 2, the
25 strengthened portion 3 and the main hose portion 4, wherein these three portions are separate from the liner portion 5 and connectable to the liner portion 5 in any suitable manner when the hose device is to be mounted in a teatcup shell. The present invention will now be exemplified with
30 reference to the teatcup liner 1 disclosed even if the invention is applicable to other tubular hose devices intended to be mounted to pipe ends.

The teatcup liner 1 disclosed is manufactured in one single
35 piece of a flexible and elastic rubber material. Such rubber materials are substantially incompressible, i.e. the volume

of a piece of material remains substantially constant independently of the fact that the material is subjected to deformations.

5 The teatcup liner 1 includes a tubular wall defining an inner passage 7, which extends through the whole length of the teatcup liner 1, i.e. through the first end portion 2, the strengthened portion 3, the main hose portion 4 and the liner portion 5. The inner passage 7 of the teatcup liner 1
10 is arranged to transport milk from the teatcup mentioned above to the claw 6. The milk is then collected in the claw 6 and supplied from the claw 6 to a milk-collecting member (not shown) via a long milk conduit (not shown).

15 The teatcup liner 1 may be in a non-mounted state, as shown in Fig 1, or in a mounted state in which the teatcup liner 1 is mounted onto an inlet nipple 8 of the claw 6, see Fig 4. The teatcup liner 1 may also be in a substantially straight rest position, which is disclosed in Fig 1, wherein the
20 teatcup liner 1 extends along a longitudinal axis x. The teatcup liner 1 has a substantially circular shape seen in substantially any cross-section perpendicular to the longitudinal axis x. The longitudinal axis x forms the centre axis of the inner passage 7 along the first end
25 portion 2, the strengthened portion 3, the main hose portion 4 and the liner portion 5 when the teatcup liner 1 is in the rest state. The wall thickness of the teatcup liner 1 is substantially constant along the first end portion 2 and the main hose portion 4. At the strengthened portion 3, the
30 teatcup liner 1 has a thicker wall thickness than at the first end portion 2 and the main hose portion 4, as will be explained below.

35 In the mounted state, the teatcup liner 1 is adapted to be attached to the inlet nipple 8. The nipple 8 is a short pipe forming an inlet to the inner space 9 of the claw 6, see Fig

4. The teatcup liner 1 is mounted onto the inlet nipple 8 in such manner that the inlet nipple 8 is introduced into the inner passage 7. The inlet nipple 8 has, as appears from Fig 4, an obliquely cut end surface, i.e. the longitudinal axis x is inclined in relation to the end surface by an acute angle α . The teatcup liner 1 is mounted to the inlet nipple 8 in such a way that the teatcup liner 1 extends to abutment against an outer wall surface 10 of the claw 6. The first end portion 2 includes positioning means for determining the longitudinal position of the first end portion 2 in relation to the inlet nipple 8 and the rotary position of the first end portion 2 in relation to the inlet nipple 8. The positioning means includes in the embodiment disclosed a chamfer 11 provided on an end surface of the first end portion 2, i.e. an upper part of the end surface of the first end portion is sloping and has an angle of inclination to the longitudinal axis x. As appears from Fig 4, the chamfer 11 will abut an outer surface area 12 of the claw 6. This outer surface area 12 is formed by a part of the claw 6, which extends upwardly from the outer wall surface 10 and which is arranged to include different functions, such as for instance a closing valve. The chamfer 11 may be a substantially plane surface or a curved, concave surface. Consequently, the chamfer 11 permits, in the example disclosed, the teatcup liner 1 to be displaced to abutment against the outer wall surface 10 of the claw 6. Consequently, the position of the inlet nipple 8 in the inner passage 7 in the longitudinal direction x of the teatcup liner 1 is defined when the teatcup liner 1 is in the mounted state disclosed in Fig 4. The positioning means may of course be obtained by another design than a chamfer, for instance by means of a longitudinal slot in the first end portion in combination with a corresponding projection on the inlet nipple 8.

The strengthened portion 3 includes a main segment 15 adjoining the first end portion 2, and a transition segment 16 adjoining the main hose portion 4. Furthermore, the main segment 15 adjoins the transition segment 16. Fig 2 discloses more closely the strengthened portion 3 according to this invention with the mains segment 15 and the transition segment 16, whereas Fig 3 discloses a strengthened portion without two such different segment. The transition segment also exhibits an upper part 17 and an opposite lower part 18. In the mounted state, the end surface of the inlet nipple 8 is, as appears from Fig 4, located in the strengthened portion 3. More precisely, an outer tip of the end surface of the inlet nipple 8 is located approximately where the transition segment 16 adjoins the main segment 15. An inner end point of the end surface of the inlet nipple 8, i.e. a point located more closely to the claw 6, is located approximately where the strengthened portion 3 adjoins the first end portion 2. The end surface or opening of the inlet nipple 8 thus extends substantially over the whole length of the main segment 15. In the embodiment disclosed the inlet nipple 8 has a circular cross-section, which means that the end surface or opening of the inlet nipple will have an oval or elliptic shape. By means of the chamfer 11 or any other positioning means, the teatcup liner 1 will in the mounted state be located in such a rotary position in relation to the inlet nipple 8 that the upper part 17 of the transition segment 16 faces the end surface of the inlet nipple 8.

The main segment 15 of the strengthened portion 3 has a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the first end portion 2 and of the main hose portion 4. The upper part 17 of the transition segment 16 has a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the first end portion 2 and of the main hose portion 4. The lower part 18 of the transition segment 16 has a wall

thickness that is substantially equal to the wall thickness of the first end portion 2 and of the main hose portion 4. The thicker wall thickness of the main segment 15 and the upper part 17 of the transition segment 16 is formed by an outwardly convex bead. The bead of the main segment 15 extends around the whole periphery of the main segment 15. Moreover, the bead of the transition segment 16 extends over the whole upper part 17, but not over the lower part 18.

- 10 The main segment 15 has a longer length in the longitudinal direction x than the transition segment 16. In particular, the transition segment 16 has a length that is adapted to facilitate bending of the tubular teatcup liner 1 at the strengthened portion 3 so that the wall surface of the inner
- 15 passage may abut in a tight manner the end surface or opening of the inlet nipple 8. The inventor has found that the transition segment 16 then may have a length that is at least 10% of the length of the strengthened portion 3, preferably a length that is at least 15% of the length of
- 20 the strengthened portion 3 or more preferably a length that is at least 20% of the length of the strengthened portion 3. The transition segment 16 may also have a length which exceeds the values defined above. Thus the transition segment 16 may for instance in certain cases be 25%, 30% or
- 25 even 35% of the length of the strengthened portion. The total length of the strengthened portion may be for instance 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 35 mm.

- 30 As appears from in particular Fig 2, the upper part 17 of the transition segment 16 has an extension in a peripheral direction, which extension is less than 180°, which means that the peripheral extension of the lower part 18 is greater than 180°.

- 35 Fig 5 discloses a teatcup liner according to the prior art where the teatcup liner after milking is hanging down over

the inlet nipple 8. As appears there is still a substantial gap between the wall surface of the inner passage 7 and the end surface of the inlet nipple 8. Fig 6 discloses a teatcup liner 1 according to the invention, which is attached to the inlet nipple 8. The teatcup liner is not attached to a teat and is hanging down from the inlet nipple 8. As appears, the teatcup liner is bent to a larger extent and thus closes substantially the inner passage 7 since the wall surface of the inner passage 7 abuts substantially the end surface of the inlet nipple 8.

The strengthened portion has an outer side that is provided with longitudinal recesses or grooves 20 which extend in parallel to each other and to the longitudinal direction x of the teatcup liner 1 over substantially the whole strengthened portion 3. Seen in a cross-sectional view, the main segment 15 of the strengthened portion 3 will then have a shape similar to a tooth wheel. Some of the grooves 20 extend continuously in the longitudinal direction x over the main segment 15 and the upper part 17 of the transition segment 16.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiment disclosed but may be varied and modified within the scope of the following claims. It is in particular to be noted that the invention also is applicable to other hose devices than teatcup liners 1. For instance, it may be applied to the short milk conduit or the long milk conduit between the claw and the milk-collecting member, or to other hoses of a milking machine.

Claims

1. A tubular hose device forming an inner passage (7) for transporting milk to a claw (6) having at least one inlet nipple (8), the hose device including along a longitudinal direction the following successive portions:
5 a first end portion (2);
a strengthened portion (3); and
a main hose portion (4),
10 the first end portion (2) being adapted to be attached to the inlet nipple (8) in a mounted state of the hose device by having the nipple introduced into the first end portion, the strengthened portion (3) including a main segment (15) adjoining the first end portion (2) and having a wall
15 thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the main hose portion (4),
characterised in that the strengthened portion (3) also includes a transition segment (16) adjoining the main hose portion (4), wherein the transition segment (16) has an
20 upper part (17) and an opposite lower part (18) and wherein the upper part (17) of the transition segment (16) has a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the first end portion (3) and the main hose portion (4), whereas the lower part (18) of the transition segment (16)
25 has a wall thickness that is substantially equal to the wall thickness of the first end portion (3) and the main hose portion (4).
2. A hose device according to claim 1, characterised in
30 that the transition segment (16) has a length that is adapted to facilitate bending of the tubular hose device at the strengthened portion (3).
3. A hose device according to claim 2, characterised in
35 that the transition segment (16) has a length that is at least 10% of the length of the strengthened portion (3).

4. A hose device according to claim 2, characterised in that the transition segment (16) has a length that is at least 15% of the length of the strengthened portion (3).
- 5
5. A hose device according to claim 2, characterised in that the transition segment (16) has a length that is at least 20% of the length of the strengthened portion (3).
- 10
6. A hose device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the upper part (17) with the thicker wall thickness has an extension in a peripheral direction, which extension is less than 180°.
- 15
7. A hose device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the inlet nipple (8) has an end surface, which is obliquely cut, characterised in that the hose device in the mounted state is arranged to be attached to the inlet nipple (8) in such a way that the end surface
20 extends into the strengthened portion (3).
- 25
8. A hose device according to claim 7, characterised in that the hose device is adapted to be located in such a rotary position in relation to the inlet nipple (8) that the upper part of the transition segment (16) faces the end surface of the inlet nipple (8).
- 30
9. A device according to any one the preceding claims, characterised in that the first end portion (2) includes positioning means for determining the rotary position of the hose device in relation to the inlet nipple (8).
- 35
10. A device according to any one the preceding claims, characterised in that the first end portion (2) has an end surface, wherein the positioning means includes a chamfer

(11) provided at the end surface of the first end portion (2).

11. A device according to claim 10, characterised in that
5 the chamfer (11) and upper part (17) of the transition segment (16) are located substantially straight after each other seen in the longitudinal direction (x).

12. A hose device according to any one of the preceding
10 claims, characterised in that the thicker wall thickness of the main segment (15) and the transition segment (16) is formed by an outwardly convex bead.

13. A hose device according to claim 12, characterised in
15 that the bead of the main segment (15) extends around the periphery of the main segment.

14. A hose device according to any one of claims 12 and 13,
20 characterised in that the bead of the transition segment (16) extends over the upper part (17).

15. A hose device according to any one of the preceding
25 claims, characterised in that the strengthened portion (3) has an outer side that is provided with grooves (20) which extend in the longitudinal direction (x) of the hose device over substantially the whole strengthened portion (3).

16. A hose device according to claim 15, characterised in
30 that some of the grooves (20) extend continuously in the longitudinal direction (x) over the main segment (15) and the upper part of the transition segment (16).

17. A hose device according to any one of the preceding
35 claims, characterised in that the device also includes a liner portion (5) provided successively after the main hose portion (4), wherein the liner portion (5) is adapted to be

introduced into a teatcup shell and to receive a teat during milking of an animal.

03-002

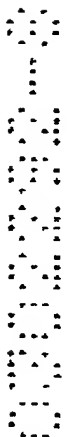
Abstract

The invention concerns a tubular hose device for transporting milk to an inlet nipple. The device includes successively a first end portion (2), a strengthened portion (3) and a main hose portion (4). The first end portion is attachable to the nipple by having the nipple introduced into the first end portion. The strengthened portion includes a main segment adjoining the first end portion and having a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of the main hose portion. The strengthened portion also includes a transition segment adjoining the main hose portion and having an upper part (17) and an opposite lower part (18). The upper part has a wall thickness that is thicker than the wall thickness of main hose portion. The lower part has a wall thickness that is substantially equal to the wall thickness of the main hose portion.

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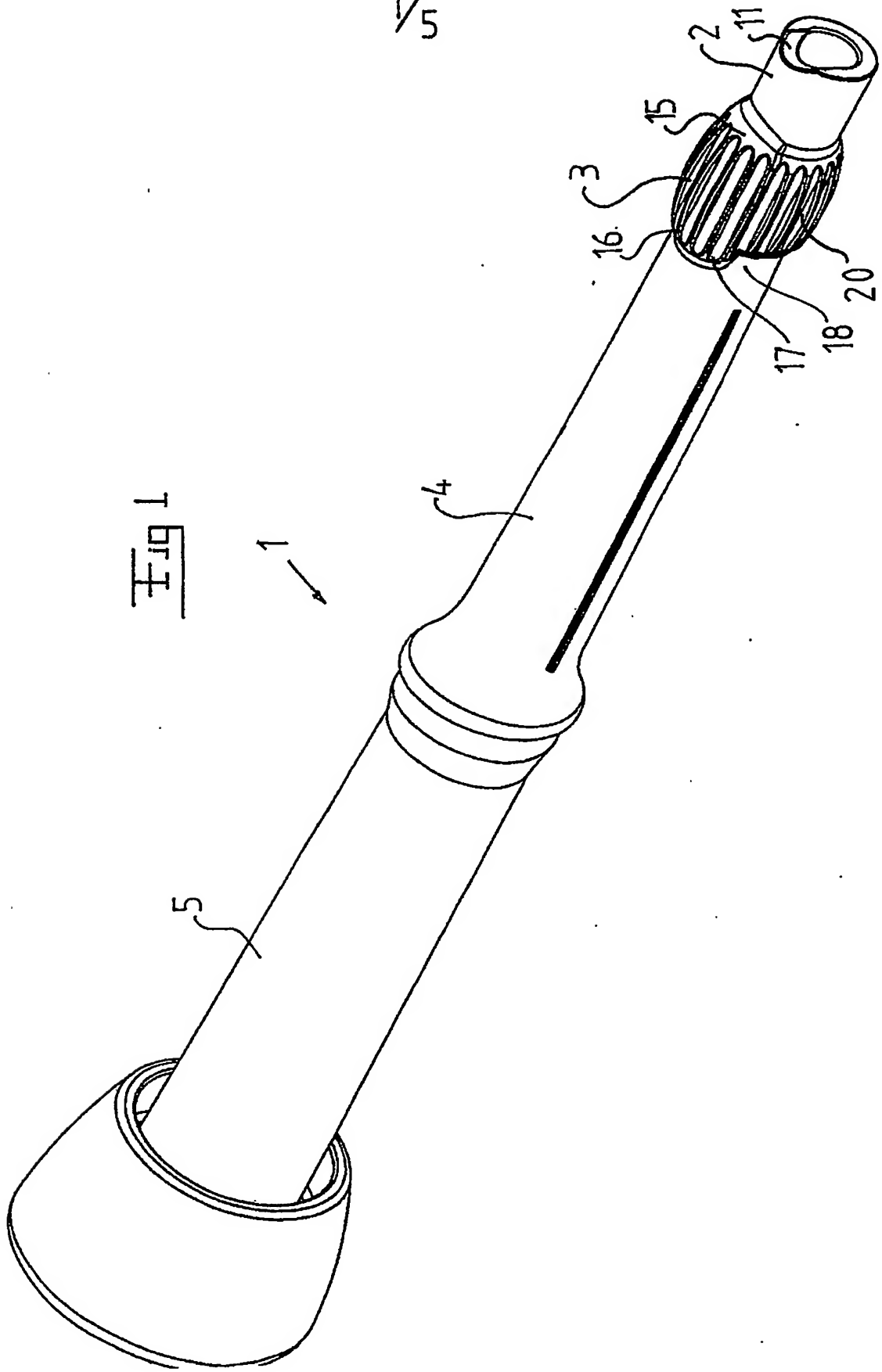
(Fig 1)

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Fig 1



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Fig 2

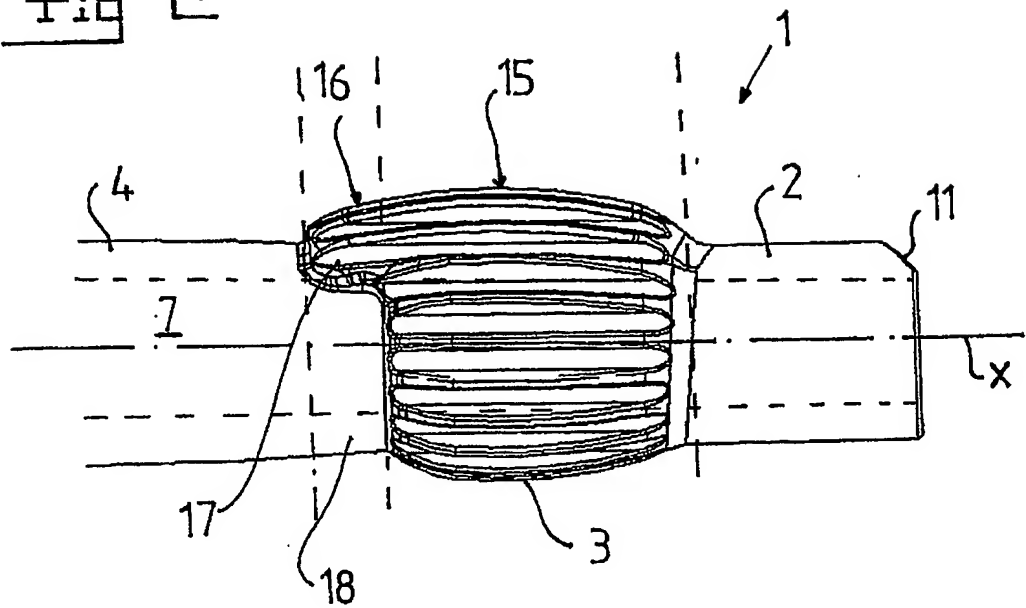
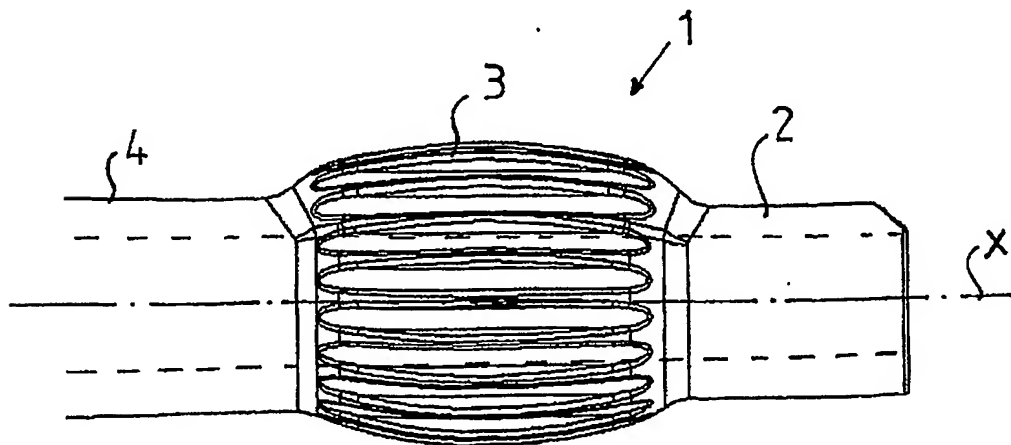
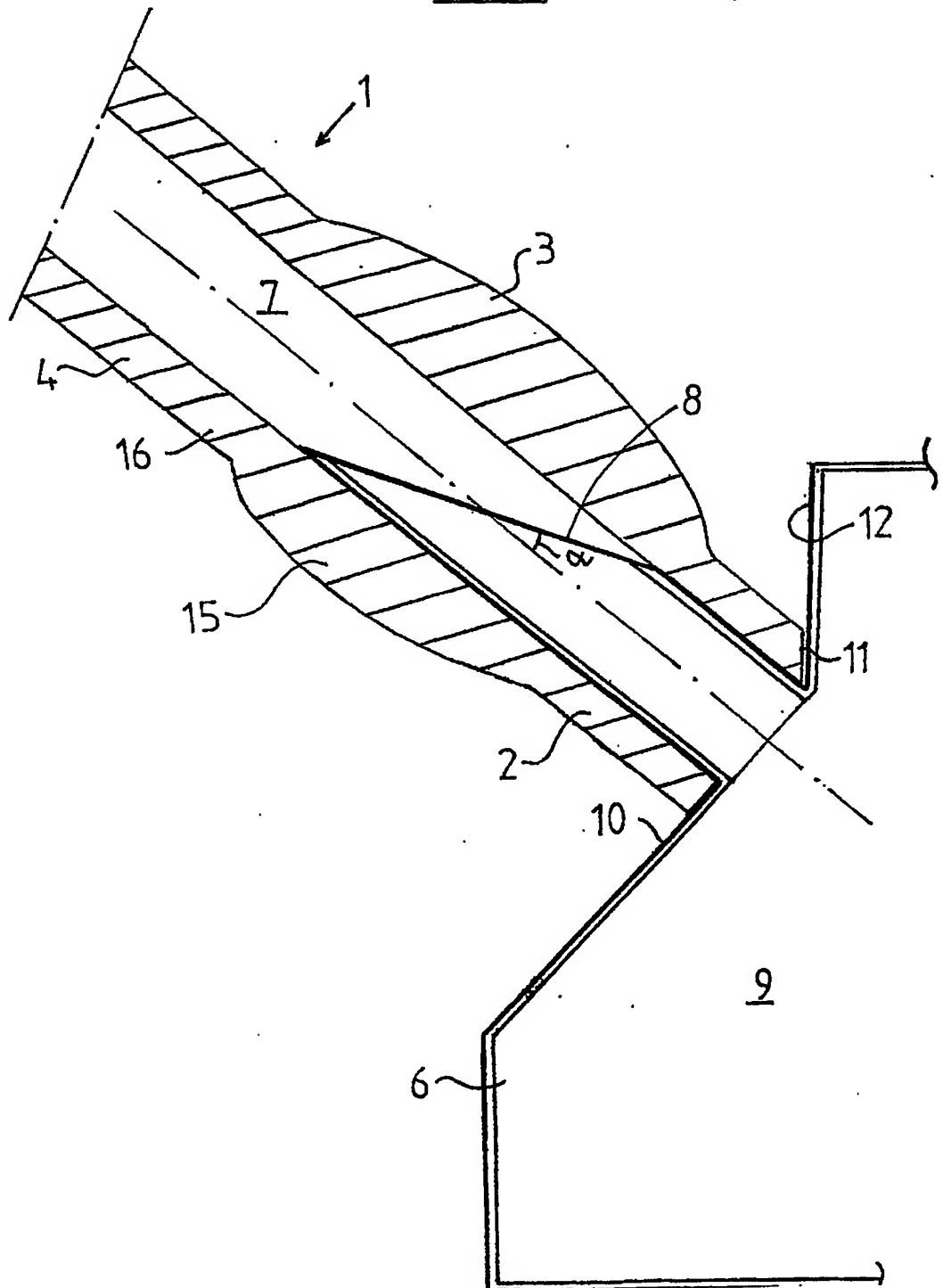


Fig 3



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Fig 4



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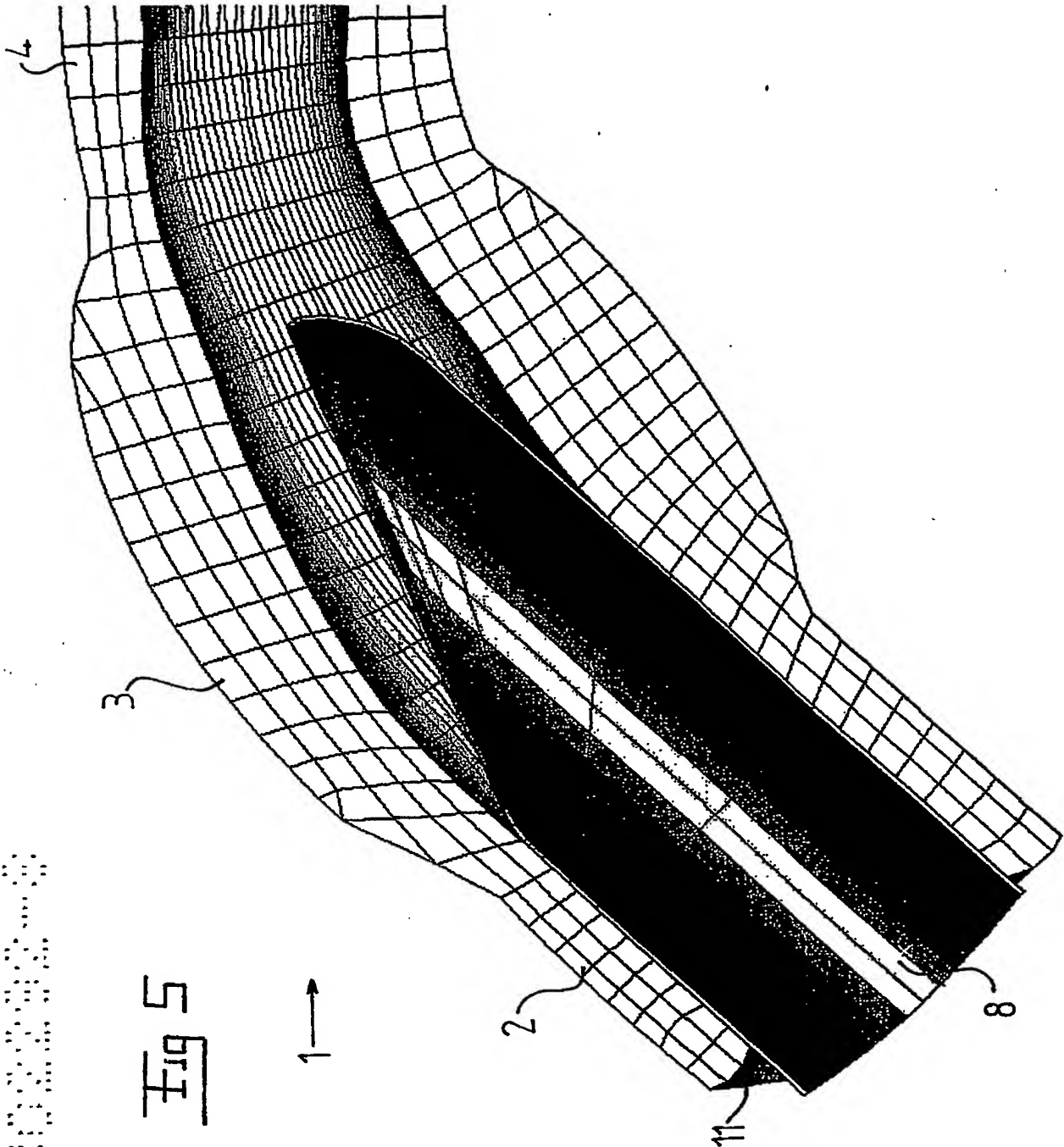
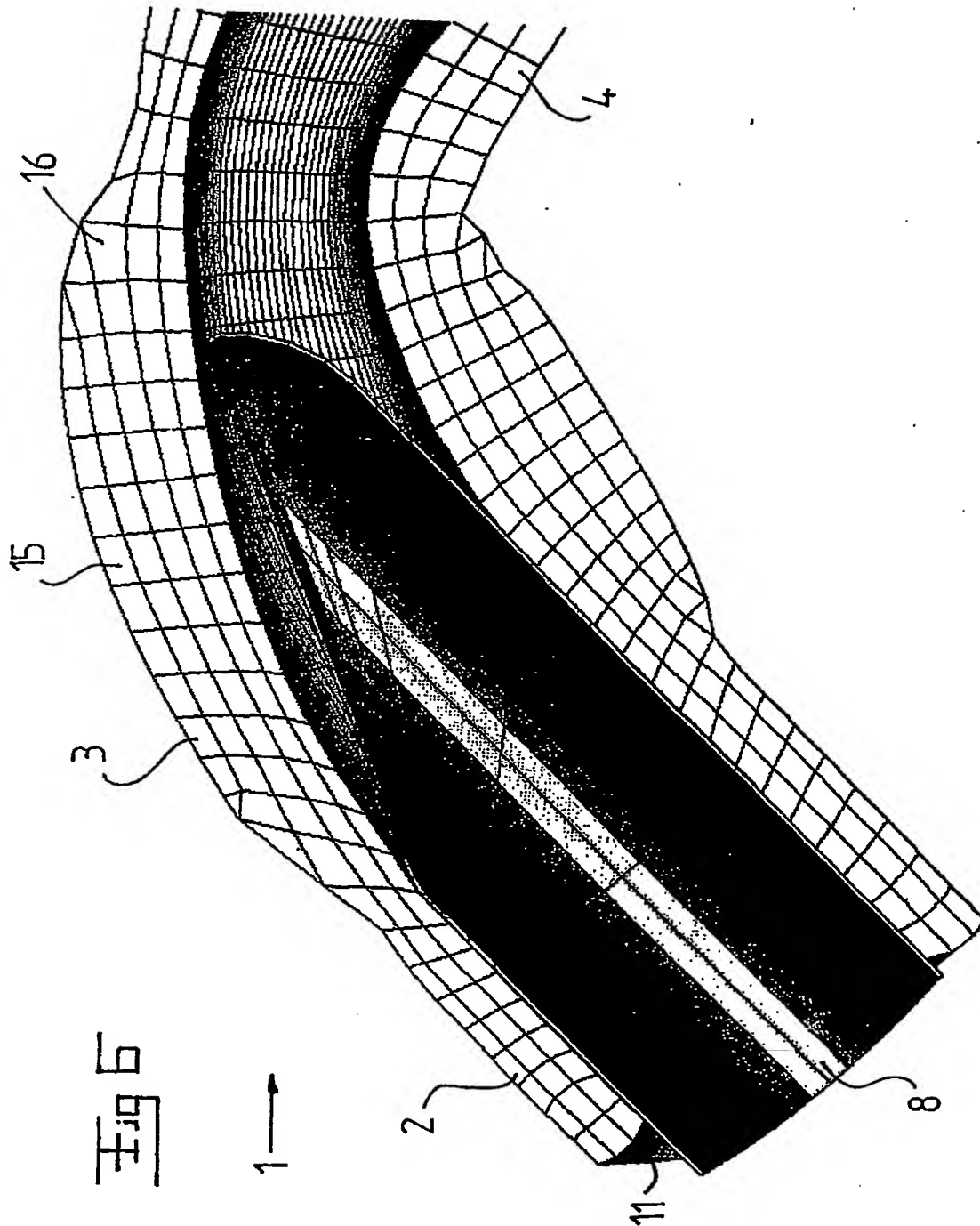


Fig 5



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